OSETOWSKA, Ewa

Attempted systematization of cerebral changes during the course of heart and lung diseases. Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no.10:367-372 5 Mr '62.

1. Z Pracowni Warszawskiej Zakladu Neuropatologii PAN; kierownik Pracowni: doc. dr med. Ewa Osetowska.

(HEART DISEASES pathol) (LUNG DISEASES pathol)
(BRAIN pathol)

POLAND

OSETOWSKA, Ewa and GLAWDZIN, Natalia, the Warsaw Laboratory (Pracownia Warszawska) of the Neuropathology Research Office (Zaklad Neuropatologii) of PAN [Polska Akademia Nauk, Polish Academy of Sciences] (Director: Docent, Dr. med. Ewa OSETOWSKA) and the Hospital for Infectious Diseases (Szpital Zakazny) im. Tadeusza Browicza in Bydgoszcz (Director: Dr. Waclaw SZARKO)

"Possibilities and Limitations of Neuropathological Diagnosis in Rabies. Report of Two (2) Cases."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 13, 25 Mar 63, pp 461-466.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Authors describe two cases, one bitten and one not, both exhibiting clinical symptoms of rabies with psychomotor disorders and hydrophobia. Brain autopsy revealed that in the first case mostly the substantia nigra was involved, while in the second, the pons nuclei and the bulbus were more damaged. The authors discuss the possibilities of differential diagnosis of rabies with poliomyelitis and Economo encephalitis. Of the 20 references, 2 are Polish, one Rumanian, 4 German, and the others Western.

1/1

ZERNICKI, B.; OSETOWSKA, E.

Conditioning and differentiation in the chronic midpontine pretrigeminal cat. Acta biol. exp. 23 no.1:25-32 '63.

1. Department of Neurophysiology, The Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology and Warsaw Laboratory of the Department of Neuropathology, Polish Academy of Sciences.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED) (CONDITIONED LEARNING)
(PONS) (BRAIN) (PHYSIOLOGY)

OSETOWSKA, Ewa, assistant professor

Polish Academy of Sciences, Research Center for Neuropathology, Warsaw Laboratory; 1954-1962. Review Pol Academy 8 no.1:49-52 Ja-Mr. '63.

1. Head, Neuropathological Research Center, Warsaw.

OSETOWSKA, Ewa; WISNIEWSKI, Henryk; WROBLEWSKA-MULARCZYK, Zofia

Topography of tissue changes and localization of the virus in tick-borne encephalitis. Neuropat. Pol. 3 no.1/2:35-47 Ja-Je '65.

1. Z Zakladu Neuropatologii Polskej Akademii Nauk w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. E. Osetowska) i z Zakladu Wirusologii Panstwowego Zakladu Higieny w Warszawie (Kierownik: dr. med. Z. Wroblewska-Mularczyk).

[illegible], Ewa

[illegible]
1. [illegible]
[illegible]

2. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

OSETOWSKA, Ewa

Morphological and topographic characteristics [illegible]
myelin damage in disseminated sclerosis. Neuropat. [illegible]
no.3:269-[illegible]9 [illegible]-S '65.

1. Z Zakladu Neuropatologii [illegible] Akademii Nauk w [illegible]
(Kierownik: prof. dr. med. [illegible] [illegible]stowska).

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

OSETRINKINA, M.S

116

ca

Microscopic and microchemical examination of feces in acute and chronic disturbances of digestion and nutrition. M. S. Osetrinkina. *Voprosy Pediat. i Okhrany Materinstva i Detstva* 15, No. 5(1947). On the basis of numerous cases of gastro-intestinal diseases of children the argument for microscopic and microchem. examn. of feces as a diagnostic tool is presented. In dyspepsia in the acute stage in infants one observes much neutral fat in the form of droplets or "islands"; in subtoxic and toxic cases, almost no fatty acids or their soaps are observed, but occasional leucocytes may be seen. The more grave the dyspepsia the greater is the org. acid content. In acute colitis all forms of fat, neutral fat, fatty acids, and soaps, are present. In chronic colitis muscular fibrils, connective tissue fragments, starch grains, and a moderately high fatty acid level are present. In grave cases of dystrophy, fat is found in all 3 categories listed above and the org. acid level is high; the gravity of the case is proportional to the amt. of neutral fat.

G. M. Kosolapoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

OSETRINKINA, Mariya Semenovna,

OSETRINKINA, Mariya Semenovna, (Academic degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences, based on her defense, 18 March 1955, in the Council of the Liningrad Sanitation-Hygiene Med Inst, of her dissertation entitled: blood in young children with chronic indigestion and faulty food assimilation under the influence of certain stimuli, as indices of the reactivity of the organism."

For the Academic Degree of Doctor of Sciences

Byulleten' Ministerstva Vysshego Obrazovaniya SSSR, List No. 7, 31 March 1956
Decision of Higher Certification Commission Concerning Academic Degrees and Titles.

JPRS 512

OSETRINKINA, M.S.

Influence of nicotinic acid on liver function and on the course of epidemic hepatitis in children. Trudy LSGMI 46:70-84 '59.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Kafedra detskikh bolezney Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. V.F.Znamenskiy).
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (NICOTINIC ACID)

[illegible]

OSETROV, A., inzhener.

At dead center. Sov.foto 17 no.8:29-30 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9
(Photography)

USSR/ Farm Animals. Cattle. Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40426.

Author : Osetrov, A. A.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Development of the Teat and Teat Channel of the Mammary Gland of the Cow.

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Kazanzk. gos. vet. in-ta, 1956, 64 No 1, 137-141.

Abstract: The development of the mammary gland was studied on 56 heifer-foetuses 2-9 months old. At the end of the intra-uterine period, its volume attains 150 ml. In the first half of the uterine development, the length and the width of the anterior teats is 0.23 cm., and in the second half, their length is 2.7 cm. and their width 1 cm. The length of the posterior teats in the first

Card 1/3 17

USSR/ Farm Animals. Cattle. Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40426.

Abstract: half of the uterine development is 0.3 cm., and in the second half 2.1 cm. Considerable individual variations in the size and weight of the udder were observed. In foetuses 7-9 cm. long, the tubercles of the lactiferous nipples may be noticed, and in the 2-3 month foetuses the ephithelial inception of the future teat channel is apparent. In the 4 month old foetuses, in the epithelial center the incipient milk cistern is formed, from the suprapapillary section of which the single lactiferous ducts branch out. Beginning from the 5th month, the limits of the teat channel and milk cistern become apparent, and from the 7th month on, the ectodermal base forms the papillae. The lactiferous ducts converging into the cistern, branch

Card 2/3

OSETROV, A., A dotsent; TRIFONOVA, T., dotsent; CHEBOTAREV, I., assistent;
AKSENOV . N., assistent

Veterinary examination of carcasses of sheep affected by disease caused by feather grass. Mias.ind.SSSR 30 no.6:32-34 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Semipalatinskiy zooveterinarnyy institut.
(Sheep--Diseases)

OSETROV, A. A., TRIFONOVA, T. K., CHEBOTAREV, I. YE. and AKSENOV, N. S.

"Feather grass disease in sheep in Kazakhstan."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 5, 1960, p. 37

Osetrov, A A - Docent, Semipalatinsk Zoovet Inst

OSETROV, A.A., dotsent

Methods for treating hard-milking cows. Veterinariia 41 no.8:78-82 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

OSETROV, A.A., dotsent; TRIFONOVA, T.K. dotsent; CHEBOTAREV, I.Ye., assistent; AKSENOV, N.S., assistent

Examining the carcasses of sheep injured by feather grass. (MIRA 18:2)
Veterinariia 41 no.7:97-98 Jl '64.

1. Semipalatinskiy zooveterinarnyy institut.

6(4). 7(7) SOV/108-13-12-1/12

AUTHOR: B. I. Osetrov, Member of the Association

TITLE: Some Problems of Reverse-Inclined Sounding of the Ionosphere (Nekotoryje voprosy vozvratno-naklonnogo zondirovanija ionosfery)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 12, pp 3-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method of reverse-inclined sounding of the ionosphere is investigated basing on tests. The method consists in exploiting the diffused reflections which occur at the inclined sounding of the ionosphere at the point of impact of the radio waves on the ionosphere or on the earth and which cover the distance from the diffusing zone or surface to the transmission point in the reverse direction. The importance of the method with respect to the increase in the stability of radio communication and of short wave broadcasting is pointed out. The investigation of heterogeneities in the ionosphere by means of the method of inclined sounding is discussed. This method is a new and advanced way of investigating the ionosphere. The work of N. I. Kabanov and K. M. Kosikov showed that the principles of the method correctly reflect the actual picture of the iono-

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SOV/108-13-12-1/12

Some Problems of Reverse-Inclined Sounding of the Ionosphere

spheric expansion. The application of this method in practice is expected to give positive results. This method is mainly used for forecasting the MPCh on short waves when the ionosphere is free from disturbances. There are 14 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi im. A.S. Popova (The Scientific-technical Association for Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A.S. Popov)

SUBMITTED: November 27, 1957

Card 2/2

38546
S/187/62/000/007/003/003
D053/D113

9.9100

AUTHORS: Osetrov, B.I., and Baranul'ko, V.A.

TITLE: The Kabanov effect and its significance as regards television

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika kino i televideniya, no. 7, 1962, 46-49

TEXT: The reflection of meter radio waves from the sporadic E_s layer is examined, and the potential use of the Kabanov effect for ultralong distance TV transmission is shown. The Kabanov effect consists in the fact that radio waves reflected from the ionosphere, upon returning to Earth, are partly scattered by the Earth's surface; as a result, a certain part of the scattered energy returns to the radiation source and can be registered as echo signals. The sporadic E_s layer has a nebulous structure consisting of clouds up to hundreds of thousands of square kilometers in size. The clouds appear at the height of the E layer and have a considerably higher electron-ion density than the E and F layers. They reflect radio waves up to 3 m in length. The reflection of radio waves from the E_s layer permits a TV transmission to be conducted at a distance of 600 - 2,500 km. The transmission range depends mainly

Card 1/2

S/187/62/000/007/003/003
D053/D113

The Kabanov effect .....

on the density of the E_s layer, the horizontal speed of the E_s cloud, and the incidence angle of the radio waves. When using the Kabanov effect, the possible TV transmission range can be forecast by sending out a pulse signal and recording its echo reflected by the Earth's surface in the reception zone. By varying the incidence angle of the pulses used in oblique sounding, the size of the reception zone and the horizontal speed of the E_s cloud can be determined. Consequently, the duration of a possible TV program for a given reception zone can be calculated. There are 6 figures. The English language reference is: E. V. Appleton, Proc. Phys. Soc., London, 1933, 45, p. 673.

Card 2/2

L 26400-66 EEC(k)-2/EWA(h)/EWT(d)/EWT(l)/FCC/FSS-2 GW/WS-2/WR

ACC NR: AM5025513 Monograph UR/ 50

Kabanov, Nikolay Ivanovich; Osetrov, Boris Ivanovich B+1

Ionospheric oblique-incidence backscatter (Vozvratno-naklonnoye zondirovaniye ionosfery) Moscow, Izd-vo "Sovetskoye radio", 1965. 112 p. illus., biblio., 4500 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: radio wave propagation, ionospheric sounding, ionospheric propagation critical frequency, radar, over the horizon radar, oblique incidence backscatter

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for engineers in radio centers, radio specialists dealing with short-wave propagation, and students in advanced and secondary schools. Some results of experimental investigations of the phenomenon of the distant oblique-incidence backscattering of short radio waves from the ground 24 and a method of oblique sounding of the ionosphere using this phenomenon are covered. Some of the principles as well as information on the practical application of this method and the zones of radar visibility (ground-ionosphere-ground) for the 500--1000 and 3000--6000-km ranges and farther are presented. The equipment and antennas used for sounding are described. N. B. Voloshina, N. N. Kornilova, Yu. A. Mishchenko, E. I. Ginzburg, B. A. Grokhotova, A. P. Udal'tsov, V. P. Chernyshev, and I. B. Yukovkin participated in writing the book. References.

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ACC NR: AM5025513

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SUB CODE: 09, 17/ SUBM DATE: 03Dec64/ ORIG REF: 031/ OTH REF: 037/

Card 3/3 CC

[illegible]V, V.[illegible]; [illegible], [illegible] (Leningrad)

Content of vitamin [illegible] in the blood of healthy subjects and some surgical patients in the Arctic. Vop. pit. [illegible] no.6: 60-62 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:5)

OSETROV, I.A.

PRAVOTOROVA, N.N.; SHTAL'BERG, P.I.; PLEKHANOV, V.Ye.; BRUT-BRULYAKO, B.N.;
OSETROV, I.A.

Loom for flax weaving. Tekst. prom. 17 no.8:28-29 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Looms) (Flax)

OSETROV, I.A.

Linen manufacturers' comments on the "Tekstil'naia promyshlennost' " journal. Tekst. prom. 24 no.7:87-88 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Direktor nauchno-tekhnicheskoy biblioteki Kostromskogo l'nokombinata imeni V.I. Lenina.

OSETROV, I.I., dotsent

Lower Sarmatian sediments of the Krivoy Rog Basin. Sbor. nauch. trud. KGRI no.13:5-7 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Krivoy Rog Basin—Geology, Stratigraphic)

OSETROV, I.I., dotsent

Distribution of Buchak sediments in the southern Krivoy Rog Basin. Sbor. nauch. trud. KGRI no.13:7-12 '62.
(MIRA 16:8)
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

OSETROV, I.I.

Distribution of the sediments of the Kiev series in the southern part of the Krivoy Rog iron-ore basin. Sbor. nauch.trud. KGRI no. 20(3):15-23 '63.

Sediments of the Kharkov series in the southern part of the Krivoy Rog iron-ore basin. 24-30 (MIRA 16:9)

[illegible], [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] . Sbor.nauch.trud. [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible].

OSETROV, O. A., Cand Geol-Min Sci-- (diss) "Geological conditions of the formation of the Verkhne-Arashinskiy deposit and peculiarities of its oxidation zone." Mos, 1957. 16 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR, Mos Inst of Non-Ferrous Metals and Gold im M. I. Kalinin), 110 copies (KL, 52-57, 104)

OSETROV, O.A.

Geological factors governing the formation of the Verkhne-Arshinskoye deposit and characteristics of its oxidation zone. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 1 no.4:139-140 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota, Kafedra poleznyk iskopayemykh.
(Ural Mountain region--Ore deposits)

18.2006

SOV [illegible]

AUTHOR: Osetrov, O. A.

TITLE: Concerning Influence of Ore-Deposit Conditions on Oxidized Orebody Morphology of Some Pyrite-Polymetallic Deposits

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 1960, Nr 1, pp [illegible] (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of the author's studies of migration of lead from initial to secondary deposits (the author's thesis MITsMZ, [illegible], and Collection of Scientific Papers, MITsMZ, Nr 25, 1958) applied in particular to Verkhne-Arshinsk deposit in the Southern Urals. It deals with (a) dependence of the shape of oxidized orebodies on the location of the cavity zone in relation to the initial sulfide deposit; (b) dependence of cerussite distribution in oxidized orebodies on the nature of lithological components of country rock which form these orebodies. The Verkhne-Arshinsk deposit consists of four orebodies, three of oxidized ore and

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Concerning Influence of Ore-Deposit Cavities
on Oxidized Orebody Morphology of Some Pyrite-
Polymetallic Deposits

SOV/[illegible]

the principal one of sulfide-type [illegible] cross section, and legends of signs [illegible] Fig. 1, 3, and 4. The first cavity filling [illegible] somewhat aside from the main cavity [illegible] and [illegible] normal zone of oxidation (the cap) which [illegible] the shape of the sulfide body. The second [illegible] fills one of the large pockets of the principal cavity and has all the features of a formation in situ, but is penetrated by ocherous limonite and shaped as a combination of pyrite lens and [illegible] funnel which developed at the intersection [illegible] tectonic seams. The fourth and third [illegible] formed by the migration of lead into [illegible] zones. Their shape fills the cavities [illegible], and they originate in the weakest dolomites. These four examples illustrate the dependence of the shape of oxidized orebodies on the shape of the cavity [illegible] and on its location in relation to the sulfide deposit. Depending on its environment, the white lead [illegible]

Card 2/8

Concerning Influence of Ore-Deposit Cavities on Oxidized Orebody Morphology of Some Pyrite-Polymetallic Deposits

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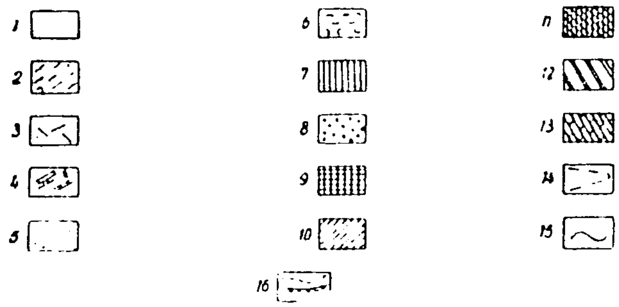

Card 3/8 Fig. 1.

Concerning Influence of Ore-Deposit Cavities on Oxidized Orebody Morphology of Some Pyrite-Polymetallic Deposits

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Fig. 1. Conventional legends of geological maps. (1) Contemporary soil on slope; (2) kaolinite alluvium; (3) Montmorillonite- containing argillaceous rock; (4) Fe-containing dolomite gravel; (5) Marshallite white stone; (6) Ocherous limonite filling; (7) dense replacement limonites; (8) loose pyrites; (9) oxidized Pb ore; (10) mixed ore; (11) pyrite polymetallic ore; (12) shale P_{rz}; (13) dolomite P_{rz}; (14) outline of orebody; (15) geological contours; (16) contours of quarry.

Caption for Fig. 1.

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Concerning Influence of Ore-Deposit Cavities on Oxidized Orebody Morphology of Some Pyrite-Polymetallic Deposits

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SOV/149-60-1-[illegible]

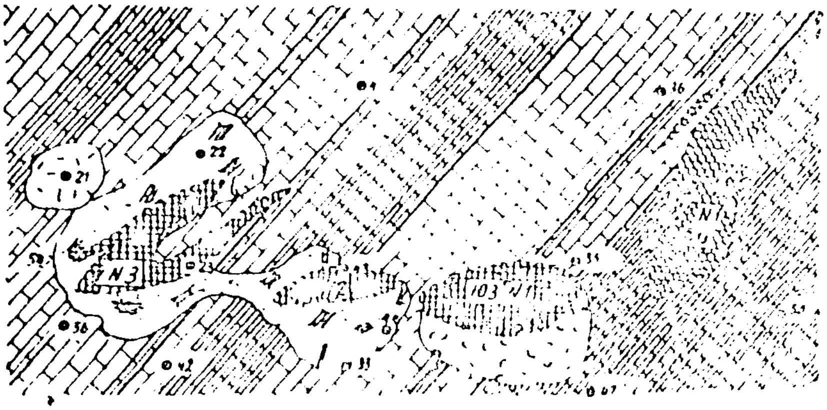

Fig. 3. Geological plan of horizon [illegible].

Card 5/8

Concerning Influence of Ore-Deposit Conditions
on Oxidized Morphology of Some Pyrite-
Polymetallic Deposits

SOV/14 [illegible]

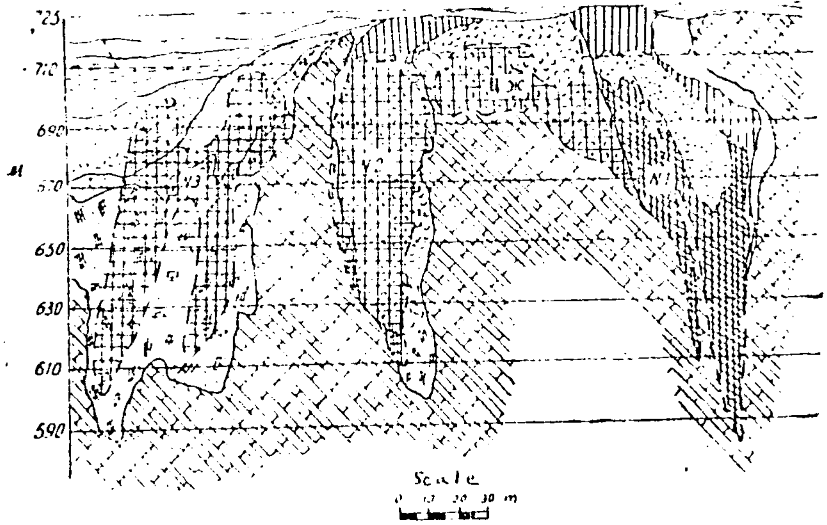

Fig. 4. Schematic diagram of geological cross section of deposit.

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Concerning Influence of Ore-Deposit Cavities
on Oxidized Morphology of Some Pyrite-
Polymetallic Deposits

[illegible]12
SOV/[illegible]

cerussite (product of oxidation) is distributed in the following way: Ocherous limonites, dolomite gravel, and montmorillonite-containing rocks account for [illegible]% of cerussite; the ratio of rich (10-25% Pb), medium (4-10% Pb), and poor (1-4% Pb) ores is 15:25:[illegible]. Dolomite gravel is the optimal collector of lead ore among the above rocks. It is noteworthy that these secondary cerussite bodies may be richer in Pb than sulfides oxidized in situ. Therefore, rich lead deposits in cavity zones may accompany an iron ore cap practically devoid of Pb. The author distinguishes two types of oxidized ores. the regular type (with secondary zone), the cavity type (without secondary zone). The first type comprises a dense cap of brown iron ore with an industrial lead content. It generally follows the outlines of the sulfide deposits and constitutes the roof of primary ores and loose rock. The second type is the product of oxidation of a sulfide deposit of low and uniform lead content under conditions of cavity

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Concerning Influence of Ore-Deposit Cavities
on Oxidized Morphology of Some Pyrite-
Polymetallic Deposits

fillings. This second type is subdivided into [illegible] groups: cavity regular and irregular. The first develops when cavity formations are in the immediate vicinity of the orebody. Oxidizing [illegible] the entire thickness of the body and form [illegible] limonites, while lead migrates to the [illegible] the secondary deposit. Examples of this formation [illegible] SW part of the first orebody in Verkhne Arm[illegible] deposit and certain orebodies at Mal'tsvev-Ki[illegible], [illegible] Blagodat', Taynin and other Transbaykal deposits as well as Achisay, Karasuk and others. The [illegible] is found where the cavity forms aside from the [illegible] deposit. The main orebody at Verkhne-Ar[illegible] and the cerussite vein belong to this type. There are [illegible] figures; and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Krasnoyarsk Institute of Nonferrous Metals. Chair of Minerals (Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh met[illegible] Kafedra poleznykh iskopayemykh)

SUBMITTED: June 7, 1959

SHCHERBIN, S.S.; OSETROV, O.A.

Primary dissemination haloes of rare elements in pegmatites as a criterion for hidden ore prospecting. Geol.rud.mestorozh. no.6:79-90 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut tsvetnykh metallov, Moskva.
(Ore deposits)

KOTLYAR, V.N.; OSETROV, O.A.; SHCHERBIN, S.S.

One example of the genetic association of rare-metal pegmatites with granites. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. 5 no.3:62-69 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.
(Pegmatites) (Granite)

OSETROV, P.

Improving reception of the second program on the KVN and Leningrad television sets. Radio no.8:29 Ag '56. (MIRA 9:10)
(Television--Receivers and reception)

OSETROV, I. A. Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Generation [illegible] iaya [illegible] and Poultry Raising."

27/6 56

Moscow Inst for Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture imeni V. M. Molotov

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

OSETROV, P.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Irradiation of hens by PRK-2 lamps. Svetotekhnika 2 no.4:17-19 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Moskovskiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Poultry) (Ultraviolet rays)

OSETROV, P.A.

Methods and apparatus for measuring ultraviolet radiation. Trudy MIIESKH 3:42-53 '56. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.
(Ultraviolet rays--Measurement) (Photoelectric cells)

OSETROV, P.A.

EVREINOV, Mikhail Grigor'yevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; **GREBENNIKOV**, A.F.;
IVANOV, V.I.; **LAVRENT'YEV**, A.I.; **OSETROV**, P.A.; **RUBTSOV**, P.A.;
VASKHNIL, akademik, red.; **SAPAROVA**, A.L., spets. red.; **ZUYEVA**, K.N.,
red.; **MAKHOVA**, N.N., tekhn. red.; **FEDOTOVA**, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Use of electric power in agriculture] Primenenie elektricheskoi
energii v sel'skom khoziaistve. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz.
lit-ry, 1958. 499 p. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk SSSR (for Vaskhnil).
(Electricity in agriculture)

OSETROV, P.A

ANDRIANOV, V.N., doktor tekhn.nauk; BERSENEV, Ye.Ye., inzh.; BYSTRITSKIY, D.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; GREBENNIKOV, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRETSOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZUYEV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KLIMOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOROLEV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUDRYAVTSEV, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; KULIK, M.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; NAZAROV, G.I., kand. tekhn.nauk; OLEYNIK, N.P., inzh.; OSETROV, P.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; PODSOSOV, A.N., inzh.; POPOV, S.T., inzh.; PRISHCHEP, L.G., kand. tekhn.nauk; PCHELKIN, Yu.N., inzh.; RUBTSOV, P.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; RUNOV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAVINKOV, K.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAZONOV, N.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SERGEYEV, A.S., inzh.; SKVORTSOV, P.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; SMIRNOV, B.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SMIRNOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TYMINSKIY, Ye.V., inzh.; URVACHEV, P.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHTRURMAN, B.A., inzh.; SHCHUROV, S.V., kand.ekon.nauk; RUNOVA, L.M., inzh.; VOL'FOVSKAYA, D.N., red.; NIKITINA, V.M., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Manual on the use of electric power in agriculture] Spravochnik po primeneniiu elektorenergii v sel'skom khoziaistve. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1958. 606 p. (MIRA 11:5)

(Electricity in agriculture)

OSETROV, P.O., dots. (Khar'kov)

Ultraviolet rays and stockbreeding. Nauka i zhyttia 10 no.9: 28-29 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Ultraviolet rays) (Stock and stockbreeding)

BAKHIREV, N.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; GAVANIN, V.A., inz.; DANTSIG, N.M.; KODINETS, G.A., prof.; MELYUKOV, A.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; PIGAREV, N.V., doktor sel'khoz. nauk; OSETROV, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; SVENTITSKIY, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOKOLOV, M.V., doktor tekhn. nauk; SOLUN, A.S., doktor sel'khoz. nauk; SHARABRIN, I.G., doktor bet. nauk; SKOBELEV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; TIRKEL'TAUB, M.V., inzh.; KOLPAKOVA, Ye.A., red. izd-va; YEPIFANOVA, L.V., tekhn. red.; SIMKINA, G.S., tekhn. red.

[Recommendations for ultraviolet irradiation of farm animals and fowl]Rekomendatsii po ul'trafioletovomu oblucheniiu sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zhivotnykh i ptits. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 46 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki. Sektsiya po ul'trafioletovomu izlucheniyu.
(Ultraviolet rays--Physiological effect)
(Stock and stockbreeding)

OSETROV, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOKAS, P.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Effect of shortwave ultraviolet rays on farm animals. Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 21 no.5:40-41 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Osetrov). 2. Litovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya (for Sokas).

RUBTSOV, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; GETKOV, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; BONDARENKO, S.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAVINKOV, K.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; BOLDENIKOVA, G.A., red.

[Use of electrical power in agriculture] Primenenie elektricheskoi energii v sel'skom khoziaistve. Izd.2., perer. i dop. [by] I.A.Rubtsov i dr. Moskva, Kolos, 1964. 504 p. (MIRA 17:10)

OSETROV, P.P.; SOKOLOV, N.V.; KOROLEV, V.D.; DEMENT'YEV, V.F.; KUZNETSOVA, R.M.

High durability drilling ropes. Metallurg 7 no.12:28 D '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Beloretskiy staleprovolochno-kanatnyy zavod.
(Wire rope)

OSETROV, V., master radiouchastka

Stand for repairing radio equipment. Grazhd. av. 17 no. 11:18 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Airplanes--Radio equipment)

TARTAKOVSKIY, B.,inzh.; OSETROV, V.

Grading of corn seeds in six fractions in factories of the Ukraine. Muk.-elev.prom. 28 no.6:4-5 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Ministerstvo proizvodstva i zagotovok sel'skokhozyaystvennykh produktov Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Ukraine—Corn (Maize)—Grading)

OSETROV, V

NIKONOV, N.: OSETROV, V.

Work of veterinary specialists in Bryansk District. Veterinariia 34 no.9:38-43 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Nachal'nik veterinarnogo otdela Bryanskogo oblsel'khozupravleniya (for Nikonov). 2. Glavnyy vetvrach Bryanskogo rayona (for Osetrov).
(Bryansk District--Veterinary medicine)

OSETR [illegible]

After 30 years of operation. Avt. dor. 28 no.[illegible]27 S '65.
(MIRA 18:[illegible])

OSETROV, V.I.

How to select crushed stone for concrete pavements. Avt.dor.19
no.3:26-27 Mr '56. (MIRA 9:7)
(Pavements, Concrete)

OSTROV, V.F.

Special problems in conducting earthwork on morainic soils.
Avt. dor. 23 no. 12:12 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Moraines) (Earthwork)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, A.M.; OSETROV, V.F.

Effect of gravel size on the strength of concrete pavement.
Avt. dor. 22 no.9:8-10 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Roads, Concrete) (Gravel)

USSR / General and Special Zoology. Insects. P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 3, 1958, 11728

Author : Spynu E. I., Osetrov V. I.
Inst : Institute of Entomology and Phytopathology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.
Title : Experimental Data on the Toxicology of Chlorphenol and Heptachlore.

Orig Pub: Nauchn. tr. In-ta entomol. i phytopatol. AN USSR, 1956, 7, 63-67

Abstract: On the toxicity of chlorphenol and heptachlore in mice, rats, rabbits and cats.

Card 1/1

16

OSETROV, V.I. (Kiyev)

Experimental data on the toxicology of the insecticide heptachlor.
Gig.truda i prof. zab. 2 no.5:15-20 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy.
(HEPTACHLOR)

OSETROV, V. I.: SPYNU, Ye. I.

"On the problems of toxicology and mechenism of action of certain new chlororganic insecticides."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemologists and Infectionists, 1959.

OSETROV, V.I.

Toxicological characteristics and hygienic standardization of the new heptachlor insecticide. Zdrav.Belor. 5 no.7:50-52 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz toksikologicheskoy laboratorii Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy (direktor instituta - dotsent L.I.Medved').
(HEPTACHLOR)

OSETROV, V. I., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Materials on the toxicology and hygienic standardization of the new insecticide heptachlor." Kiev, 1960. 14 pp;(Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Medical Inst im Academician A. A. Bogomol'tsa); 200 copies; price not given; list of author's works on pp 13-14 (11 entries); (KL, 17-60, 171)

OSETROV, V.I.

Labor hygiene in the use of the new insecticide, heptachlor, in agriculture. Vrach.delo no.3:297-299 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.

(HEPTACHLOR)

OSETROV, V.I. [Osietrov, V.I.]

Distribution of alkaloids and oxidase activity in various organs of celandine (Chelidonium majus L.). Ukr. bot. zhur. 22 no.3: 105-106 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut botaniki AN UkrSSR, otdel biokhimii rasteniy.

ACC NR: AP6032136 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0391/66/000/009/0036/0040

AUTHOR: Stankevich, V. V. (Kiev); Osetrov, V. I. (Kiev)

ORG: Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevanii)

TITLE: Toxicological characteristics of some bis-chloromethyl derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons

SOURCE: Gigiyena truda i professional'nyye zabolevaniya, no. 9, 1966, 36-40

TOPIC TAGS: toxicology, ~~hydrocarbon~~, aromatic ~~compound~~ hydrocarbon

ABSTRACT: The toxicology of (BCMB) bis(chloromethyl)benzene, (BCMX) bis(chloromethyl)xylene, (BCMN) bis(chloromethyl)napthalene, (BCMA) bis(chloromethyl)anthracene, and (BCMDM) bis(chloromethyl)diphenylmethane as demonstrated in rats and mice reveals that when inhaled these compounds are very irritating but nearly harmless when introduced orally or tocically. The compounds most irritating when topically applied are from most to least: BCMA, BCMN, BCMX and BCMDM. When administered orally, toxicity decreases in the following order: BCMB, BCMX, BCMN, BCMA, and BCMDM. BCMN is most toxic when inhaled followed by BCMX and BCMB; the other three compounds are only slightly toxic whether after single

UDC: 613.63+615.9]:661.723.62

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6032136

or cumulative administrations. Tests show that they affect cytochrome-C-oxidase activity. The maximum permissible concentration for BCMB and BCMX is 0.001 mg/l and for BCMN 0.0005 mg/l.

[WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 25Jul64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6032136 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0391/66/000/009/0036/0040

AUTHOR: Stankevich, V. V. (Kiev); Osetrov, V. I. (Kiev)

ORG: Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevanii)

TITLE: Toxicological characteristics of some bis-chloromethyl derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons

SOURCE: Gigiyena truda i professional'nyye zabolevaniya, no. 9, 1966, 36-40

TOPIC TAGS: toxicology, ~~hydrocarbon~~, aromatic ~~compound~~ hydrocarbon

ABSTRACT: The toxicology of (BCMB) bis(chloromethyl)benzene, (BCMX) bis-(chloromethyl)xylene, (BCMN) bis(chloromethyl)napthalene, (BCMA) bis(chloromethyl)anthracene, and (BCMDM) bis(chloromethyl)diphenylmethane as demonstrated in rats and mice reveals that when inhaled these compounds are very irritating but nearly harmless when introduced orally or tocically. The compounds most irritating when topically applied are from most to least: BCMA, BCMN, BCMX and BCMDM. When administered orally, toxicity decreases in the following order: BCMB, BCMX, BCMN, BCMA, and BCMDM. BCMN is most toxic when inhaled followed by BCMX and BCMB; the other three compounds are only slightly toxic whether after single

Card 1/2 UDC: 613.63+615.91:661.723.62

ACC NR: AP6032136

or cumulative administrations. Tests show that they affect cytochrome-C-oxidase activity. The maximum permissible concentration for BCMB and BCMX is 0.001 mg/l and for BCMN 0.0005 mg/l.

[WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 25Jul64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004/

Card 2/2

OSTAPENKO, K.; KRYKIN, A.; DUL'NEV, V.I.; OSETROV, V.S.; TOPALYAN, K.M.;
FEDOROV, Yu.; YATSYSHIN, A.I.; TITOK, V.A.; YEPIFANOV, G.;
RASTEGAYEV, Yu.

Controlling little-known animal diseases. Veterinariia 42
no.8:118-124 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

OSIPOVA, V.I.; TIMOFEYEV, A.F.; KIGEL', S.L., inzh.; OSETROVA, K.I.;
SHCHEKOTOVA, O.D.; KUZ'MINYKH, T.F.; TOLSTYKH, A.K., telefonistka, udarnik
kommunisticheskogo truda

Long-distance through calls should be given a green light. Vest. sviazi
23 no.1:21-23 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Nachal'nik Kiyevskoy mezhdugorodnoy telefonnoy stantsii (for Osipova). 2. Nachal'nik Tashkentskoy mezhdugorodnoy telefonnoy stantsii (for Timofeyev). 3. Nachal'nik laboratorii ekonomiki svyazi TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta svyazi Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (for Srapionov). 4. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut svyazi Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (for Yesikov). 5. Proizvodstvennaya laboratoriya Kazanskoy mezhdugorodnoy telefonnoy stantsii (for Kigel'). 6. Starshiy inzh. Rizhskoy telegrafno-telefonnoy kontory (for Osetrova). 7. Starshiy inzh. Tyumenskoy mezhdugorodnoy telefonnoy stantsii (for Shchekotova). 8. Starshaya telefonistka Tyumenskoy mezhdugorodnoy telefonnoy stantsii (for Kuz'minykh). 9. Tyumenskaya mezhdugorodnaya telefonnaya stantsiya (for Tolstykh).

(Telephone)

AUTHORS: Osetrova, N. V., [illegible] S. SOV/[illegible]

TITLE: On the E[illegible] of Copper, [illegible], Cadmium, N[illegible] and Cobalt [illegible] Ethylene Diamine Complex Salts (O[illegible] [illegible]eazhdenii [illegible], tsinka, kadmiya, nikelya i ko[illegible] kompleksnykh [illegible]ey, s [illegible] etilendiamin[illegible])

PERIODICAL: Nau[illegible] Kh[illegible] tekh[illegible], 1[illegible]9, Nr 4, pp [illegible] 84 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The [illegible] Cu, [illegible] was [illegible] of solutions [illegible] diamine complex salts. The dependence of the separation potential [illegible] current density [illegible] 30°C was determined [illegible] simple metal [illegible] and solutions of [illegible] [illegible] potential [illegible] of simple [illegible] salts. Due [illegible] of ethylene diamine [illegible] the potential is further shifted toward [illegible]. The current yield [illegible] dependence [illegible] current density to the effect that [illegible] yield [illegible] 100% [illegible] dependent [illegible] current [illegible]

Card 1/2 [illegible] % [illegible]

SOV/136-58-4-44/49

On the Electrodeposition of Copper, Zinc, Cadmium, Nickel, and Cobalt From Ethylene Diamine Complex Salts

in the case of cobalt from 0 to 50%. The current yield drops, however, with an increase of the current density from 65 to 35% in the case of nickel.
There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektrokhimii i korrozii Instituta tsvetnykh metallov i zolota im. M. I. Kalinina (Chair of Electrochemistry and Corrosion at the Institute for Nonferrous Metals and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin)

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1958

OSETROVA, N. V. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Electrodeposition of metals from aqueous solutions of their complex salts and [redacted] ethylenediamine." Mos, 1959. 12 pp (Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education RSFSR. Inst of Nonferrous Metals im M. I. Kalinin), 150 copies (KL, 52-59, 122)

5(4) SOV/156-59-1-[illegible]/54

AUTHORS: Osetrova, N. V., Titov, P. S.

TITLE: The Influence of the Hydrogen Exponent on the Ethylene-diamine Electrolyte of Coppering and Galvanizing (Vliyaniye vodorodnogo pokazatelya na etilendiaminovyye elektrolity medneniya i tsinkovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 193 - 196 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In an earlier paper (Ref 1) an investigation had been made into the electrolysis in solutions of complex ethylene-diamine electrolytes at different pH-values. With a low hydrogen-ion concentration the curve potential-current density shifted into the positive field (Diagram). In copper electrolytes the violet color typical of the complex ion $[CuEn_2]^{2+}$ (En = ethylene diamine) changed into a dark green one, with the formation of a yellow precipitation. In the paper under consideration these changes were spectroscopically investigated. The copper complex salt showed, over the basic pH-range, a pH-independent absorption curve with its maximum at 550 mμ, which corresponds

Card 1/3

The Influence of the Hydrogen Exponent on the Ethylene-diamine Electrolyte of Coppering and Galvanizing SOV/[illegible]-5[illegible]/5[illegible]

to the compound $[CuEn_2]Cl_2$. With falling pH-values the maximum gradually flattens out, and eventually disappears on the formation of the hydrated Cu^{2+} ion. The data of the absorption- and polarization curves (Tables) suggest the formation of a compound En_2HCl. Probably the following reaction takes place: $[CuEn_2]Cl_2 + HCl \rightleftarrows CuCl_2 + En_2HCl$. The precipitation separated out in the hydrochloric acid solution at pH < 2 is probably a complex salt with the formula $[Cu(EnHCl)_4]Cl_2$. Its solution is dark green, as is that of copper chloride. With falling pH-values the zinc electrolytes showed the same shifting of the polarization curves, from which the reaction $[ZnEn_3]Cl_2 + HCl \rightleftarrows ZnCl_2 + En_3HCl$ can be inferred. A spectroscopic checking was not possible as the zinc complex compounds do not have an absorption maximum in the range of the visible light. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

The Influence of the Hydrogen Exponent on the Ethylenediamine Electrolyte of Coppering and Galvanizing SOV/156-59-1-5/54

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektrokhimii i korrozii Moskovskogo instituta tsvetnykh metallov i zolota im. M. I. Kalinina (Chair of Electrochemistry and Corrosion of the Moscow Institute of Non-ferrous Metals and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin)

SUBMITTED: September 25, 1958

Card 3/3

[illegible]

77135
SOV/149-60-1-24/[illegible]

AUTHORS: [illegible], N. V., [illegible]

TITLE: Concerning Mechanism of Copper Electrodeposition From Aqueous Solutions of Complex Copper-Ethylenediamine Salts

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 1960 3 Nr 1, pp [illegible] (USSR)
1

ABSTRACT: The use of the above compounds has the following [illegible]: stable complexes shift equilibrium potential towards the negative side; eliminate contact displacement of copper on iron; and allow direct copper plating [illegible] iron. Compared with other non-cyanide electrolytes, the [illegible] are less [illegible] and more stable than the ammoniacal compounds and more productive than the less soluble pyrophosphate [illegible]. The following topics are investigated: structure and stability of complex copper salts with ethylenediamine (En). In both the solid state and in

Card 1/7

[illegible] of Copper Electro-
[illegible] from Aqueous Solutions of
[illegible]

SOV/[illegible]

the complex [CuEn]$^+$ is present but it disintegrates into the stable CuEn^{2+}. Unlike [illegible] of other complexes which are reduced step-wise [illegible], [CuEn]$^{2+}$ is reduced directly, which is [illegible] of the stability and lack of [illegible] to be reduced to compounds of monovalent copper. A special study was made of the effect of a higher H$^+$ concentration on the [CuEn]$^{2+}$ structure. Spectrophotometric investigation disclosed that in [CuEn]$^{2+}$ solutions with a gradually decreasing pH (from [illegible]) the complex ions disintegrate according to the following equation:

$$[Cu\,En_2]\,Cl_2 + HCl \rightleftarrows CuCl_2 + En_2\,HCl$$

During this study, a considerable influence of the anion (X) of the salt [CuEn]X$_2$ on electrolytic processes was revealed. A polarographic study placed the

Card 2/4

[illegible] Kinetics of Copper Electro-
Deposition From Aqueous Solutions of
Complex Copper-Ethylenediamine Salts

SOV/[illegible]

Investigated anions in the following sequence according to their wave heights: $Cl^- > NO_3^- > BF_4^- > SO_4^{2-}$. Cathode processes in copper-ethylenediamine electrolytes: Most of electrolytes studied consisted of 0.5M CuX_n + 1.5M En, i.e., 0.5M free En. Here X is Cl^-, SO_4^{2-}, and BF_4^-; at pH about 11. Curves of potential versus current density showed a considerable difference of polarization for the above salts.

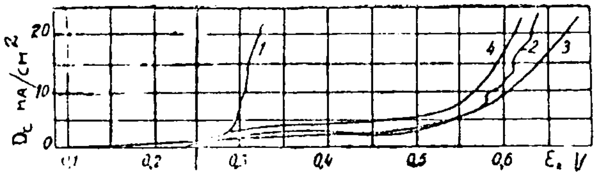

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Fig. 1. (Caption on Card [illegible]

Concerning Mechanics of Copper Electrodeposition from Aqueous Solutions of Complex Copper-Ethylenediamine Salts

77755
SOV/149-60-1-24/27

Fig. 1. Cathode polarization in electrolytes: 0.5M $CuCl_2$ + 1.5M En (1); 0.5M $CuSO_4$ + 1.5M En (2); 0.35M $CuSO_4$ + 2.4M En (3); 0.5M $Cu(BF_4)_2$ + 2.0M En (4).

Yield based on current was high for all three types of electrolytes (85 to 100%). The lowest yields corresponded to high pH. Preparation of depositions bonded to iron: While deposits were brilliant and semi-brilliant, their bonding to iron was poor, which could be due to contact displacement or to formation of a phase or adsorption film on the metal. A special electrolyte was prepared which produced dull and well bonded copper deposits, 20-40 micron thick, at a current density of 2-4 amp/dm^2 and room temperature. It consisted of $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$, 0.4-0.5M; En, [illegible].5M; H_2SO_4 up to a pH of 7.[illegible] to 7.8. Fluoroborate electrolyte

Card 4/6

Concerning Mechanism of Copper E[illegible]
deposition from Aqueous Solutions of [illegible]
Complex Copper-Ethylenediamine Salts

being a [illegible] good [illegible] achieved at [illegible]
However, at this pH value RH_4 is unstable. Electrolytes with chlorides always gave imperfect bonding.
Passivation of iron and copper electrodes in ethylenediamine electrolytes: Figure 2 shows polarization peaks in electrolytes producing poorly bonded deposits and a smooth change of potential in sulfate electrolyte with pH [illegible]. The authors conclude that the described phenomena can be explained by the relation of the surface charge of the electrode to the charge of particles being adsorbed, and to the position of the zero point, as well as the condition [illegible] of passivation. The zero charge potential for copper is ε_1 [illegible] V. At pH [illegible] copper charge in relation to solution is -0.25 + 0.04 = [illegible]. If surface-active $[CuEn_2]^{2+}$ are present in the solution, they can recharge the double layer permitting an absorption of uncharged En molecules. The surface charge of iron is [illegible]

Card 2/4

[illegible]

[illegible]

ASSOCIATION [illegible]

SUBMITTED [illegible]

S/137/62/000/007/067/072
A160/A101

AUTHOR: Osetrova, N. V.

TITLE: Prospects in the utilization of ethylene diamine in electroplating engineering

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 7, 1962, 96, abstract 7I650 ("Sb. nauchn. tr. In-t tsvetn. met. im. M. I. Kalinina", 1960, 33, 396 - 399)

TEXT: Investigated was the electrodeposition of metals whose compounds with ethylene diamine are directly obtained during the reaction of the water solutions of their plain salts with ethylene diamine. Cu, Zn, Cd, Ni and Co were selected. The use of ethylene diamine during the electrodeposition of Cu proved to be most suitable. When substituting sulfuric acid and cyanogen copper-plating electrolytes by ethylene diamine ones a more uniform layer is obtained and a copper-plating of Fe proves possible. When electrodepositing Cu from ethylene diamine electrolytes the current efficiency is 90 - 98% at D_c 2 - 4 a/dm^2. In case pH >11, and in the presence of excess ethylene diamine, an increase in the luster of the

Card 1/2

S/137/62/000/007/067/072
A160/A101

Prospects in the...

Cu-deposit is due to conversion of the molecular ethylene diamine into cations EnH$^+$ and EnH$_2^{2+}$. The presence of Ce ions in ethylene diamine baths is rather harmful. The obtained Cu-deposits are characterized by their high degree of cohesion. There are 5 references.

Ye. Layner

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/020/62/144/005/016/017
B144/B138

27.1220

AUTHORS: Kerkis, Yu. Ya., Lebedeva, L. I., and Osetrova, T. D.

TITLE: General radio-sensitivity of organisms and sensitivity of the cellular chromosome apparatus in vitro

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 144, no. 5, 1962, 1165-1167

TEXT: The frequency of structural chromosomal alterations is studied in tissue cultures of embryonic fibroblasts from man, rabbit, and hamster irradiated with 10-200 r to elucidate the connections between general and chromosome radio-sensitivity and to detect the reaction levels (cell, tissue, or organism). Young fibroblast cultures from 2-3 - month old human embryos were irradiated 36 hrs, those from 17-19 - day old rabbits 12 hrs, and those from 9-11 - day old hamsters 72 hrs after their establishment. The experimental methods have been described previously (N. P. Dubinin, Yu. Ya. Kerkis, L. I. Lebedeva, DAN, 138, no. 5, 1213 (1961)). The cultures were irradiated with X-ray dose intensities of 150 r/min and then fixed after ~36 hrs. The percentage of chromosomal alterations per 1 r averaged from all doses was 0.141 in human, 0.053 in rabbit, and 0.036 in hamster

Card 1/3

S/020/62/144/005/016/017
B144/B138

General radio-sensitivity of ..,

fibroblasts. This agrees well with the corresponding $DL_{50/30}$ (400, 500, 900 r). Thus, the use of tissue cultures to study the radio-sensitivity of the genetic system in man is sufficiently justified. Primarily, the molecular and supramolecular levels are affected and apparently depend mainly on the microenergetic situations in the molecular substrate of the corresponding chromosome loci and the adjacent nucleoplasm. The different metabolic processes in the surrounding medium have only a secondary effect on the cellular and higher levels. This apparently explains the consistency of radiation damage produced in vivo and in vitro. The assumption that the dose doubling spontaneous mutation in man is less than 10 r is confirmed. Since, on irradiation with 5-50 r, the mutation rate was 0.17-0.18% per 1 r and 1.2% mutations were counted in control cultures, ~7 r suffice to double the percentage of mutations. There are 1 figure and 2 tables. The most important English-language reference is: M. A. Bender, In Low Level Effects of Ionizing Radiation ed. by A. A. Bazzati-Traverso, Intern. J. Radiation Biol., Suppl., London, 1960, p. 103.

Card 2/3

General radio-sensitivity of ... S/020/62/144/005/016/017
B144/B138

ASSOCIATION: Institut tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Cytology and Genetics Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: December 21, 1961, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 2, 1961

Card 3/3

LEBEDEVA, L.I.; OSETROVA, T.D.; KERKIS, Yu.Ya.

Comparative radiosensitivity of the hereditary structures of cells in mammals in vitro. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.5:1225-1226 O '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Yu.A.Orlovym.

OSETROVA, Z. P.

OSETROVA, Z.P., agronom-ekonomist.

Museum of agricultural history is needed. Nauka i pered.op. v sel'khoz. 7 no.3:70 '57. (MIRA [illegible])
(Agricultural museums)

OSETROVA, Z.P., zootekhnik

[redacted]

Names for domestic and tame animals. Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no.9:68-69 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Domestic animals) (Names)

AKHREM, A.A.; OSETSIMSKIY, I.V.

Transformed steroids. Report No.3: Reaction of hypobromous acid with 17-ethinyl-Δ^5-androstene-3β, 17β-diol, diacetate. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser. khim. no.9:1634-1640 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

L 00391-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RPL WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5021284 UR/0020/65/163/005/1181/1184

AUTHORS: Yurzhenko, T. I.; 44,55 Vilenskaya, M. R.; 44,55 Osetskaya, V. A. 44,55 43 40 B

TITLE: Synthesis of polymerizable peroxide esters of acrylic and methacrylic acids

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 5, 1965, 1181-1184

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, 44,55 acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, peroxide, synthesis

ABSTRACT: The object of the investigation was to synthesize peroxy-ester monomers. The following esters were synthesized: tert-butylpercaprylate, tert-amylpercaprylate, dimethylethynyl-percaprylate, 2,5-bis(acryloylperoxy)-2,5-dimethylgexyne-3, cumylpercaprylate, n-chloro-cumylpercaprylate, n-bromopercaprylate, n-nitrocumylpercaprylate, tert-butylpermethacrylate, cumylpermethacrylate, n-chlorocumylpermethacrylate, n-bromocumylpermethacrylate, and n-nitrocumylpermethacrylate. It was found that the most stable esters are formed by the alkyl hydroperoxides. Of these, the peracrylates are more stable than the permethacrylates. Peroxide esters of alkylaryl hydroperoxides undergo a heterolytic transformation with the formation of nonperoxide products. The stability of substituted iso propylbenzene depends on the nature of the substituent and increases in the order Br < Cl < NO_2.

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L 00391-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021284

3

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (L'vov Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 22Nov64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

15-57-1-947

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 151 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Osetskiy, A. I.

TITLE: The Relationship of Density of Exploratory Points to the Nature of the Explored Deposit (Pokazatel' sootvetstviya gustoty razvedochnykh tochok kharakteru razveduyemoy zalezhi)

PERIODICAL: Issledovaniya po vopr. marksheyd. dela, Nr 30, 1956, pp 146-153.

APSTRACT: If we assume a straight-line relationship among an investigated feature of a deposit (thickness, content, etc.), then, under certain conditions, the maximum change in this feature within the limits of a four-sided prism will be equal to $\Delta m_{max} = \pm 1/3\ m$, where $\underline{m}$ is the arithmetic mean of this feature for four observations, obtained by angles of the investigated prism. The value of $\Delta \underline{m}$, or the red number, ranging from 0 to $\pm 1/3\ \underline{m}$, characterizes the degree of devi-

15-57-1-947

The Relationship of Density of Exploratory Points (Cont.)

ation of the surface from the horizontal and may be used to determine the relationship between the density of the exploratory net and the form of the deposit. The red number may be used to organize the exploration of a deposit by the approximation method; i.e., the subsequent exploratory net should be concentrated only in those squares distinguished by a high red number. In the practical application of this method, it is necessary to establish the limiting minimum and maximum density in the exploratory net and the permissible value of the red number.

A. P. P.

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